

females taken from April 8 to 23 averaged 15.1 mg. (12.0–19.0 mg.). The ovary of the female taken on May 11 weighed 35.0 mg.

In summary, spring molt of the Harris Sparrow in Kansas begins in the second week in March and is completed by late April or early May. Replacement of feathers on the head and throat is complete. At the level of the shoulders, replacement is heavy but incomplete. At the level of the rump and belly, only scattered feathers are replaced. Some wing coverts seem to be molted regularly while others are molted only sporadically. The two central tail feathers are molted consistently in spring.—GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, January 30, 1955.*

Notes on behavior of the Wild Turkey.—The note, "Swimming by Wild Turkey poults," by Leo M. Martin and Thomas Z. Atkeson (1954. *Wilson Bull.* 66:271) brings to mind an observation of my own. On June 9, 1951, I encountered a pair of adult Turkeys (*Meleagris gallapavo*) with at least six fledglings perhaps three or four days out of the eggs. The group scattered and one of the young birds walked slowly along a large, flat dead tree extending out into a pond. Upon reaching the small outer end the bird walked off into the water without the slightest hesitation and swam leisurely some 30 yards or more to the far shore. The poult was cold and exhausted when I picked it up without difficulty a few moments later. One parent disappeared. The other remained in plain sight near at hand but showed a minimum amount of agitation. I found one cold, addled egg a few feet distant from the spot where I picked up the fledgling. A. C. Bent (1932. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 162:339) quotes Audubon as describing young Wild Turkeys, unable to make the flight across a river, as falling in and swimming to shore. I am informed that a number of different adults, injured, have been seen swimming here.

Not mentioned by Bent is the posture in running, which is somewhat like that of the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). On June 4, 1949, by pure happenstance I observed an adult running almost noiselessly through the underbrush at a speed faster than that of any human. The bird carried its head and neck outstretched forwards in such a manner as to form a single plane with the back. The region in question, in the eastern United States and further north than the Potomac River, has had rigid control now for going on towards a century. Some interbreeding with domestic turkeys was permitted years ago but I am inclined to believe the dominant strain is that of the Wild Turkey, *M. g. silvestris*.—WENDELL TABER, 3 Mercer Circle, Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 27, 1955.

Cardinal exploits Loggerhead Shrike's artificial food source.—A young Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), barely able to fly, was brought to me on June 24, 1954. I raised this bird and freed it on September 12, 1954, in my yard, which adjoins an orchard on the outskirts of Norman, Oklahoma. With supplementary feeding, the bird established itself and has remained in this vicinity ever since. It comes once or several times a day to the electric wire just outside a kitchen window, squealing and fluttering its wings to be fed. Foodstuff, such as raw meat or cheddar cheese, tossed to the bird, usually is caught in mid-air and carried away to be eaten. The bird hangs part of its food on twigs; and I have seen meat impaled on three or four barbs of the fence.

When the shrike is hungry, a call or a rap on the windowpane will bring it up; at